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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Meat Production Trust⁺ Kremenchug, USSR
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION_{50X1}

1. The Meat Production Trust at Kremenchug, USSR was one of the four largest trusts in the Ukraine, the others being located at Poltava, Odessa, and Kharkov. There were a number of smaller production plants located in the smaller cities, such as Kiev; however, operations in all of the plants were basically the same.
2. The main responsibility of the Meat Production Trust at Kremenchug was the receiving, slaughtering, and storage of livestock and meat for the Meat Purchasing Agency. This special Agency was responsible for the collection and distribution of all meat. The Agency had various branches in the rayons or districts which it covered and these branches were entirely responsible for the collection of the livestock from the various sovkhozes or kolkhozes. Each farm or farmer was responsible for a certain amount of meat annually which he had to make available to the Meat Purchasing Agency. This meat, was, in effect, sold to the Agency, however it was always at a ridiculously low price. In the event the farmer did not have livestock available when he was called upon, it was necessary for him to go out on the market and purchase whatever was required of him in order to, in turn, "sell" it to the Agency.
3. After the livestock was received by the Meat Production Trust it was slaughtered and the meat placed in storage and held for disposal by the Meat Purchasing Agency. This Agency would advise the Meat Production Trust when and where the meat was to be shipped.
4. The Kremenchug plant occupied an area of approximately one city block. The entire first floor of the building was given over to meat storage. Between 800 and 1,000 metric tons of meat could be stored. Artificial ice blocks were used for refrigeration. Of the total amount of meat in storage at the Production Trust, 250 tons were always set aside for an emergency. Such an emergency was usually a special call from the Army, Navy, or a heavy industry with a high priority for meat at a particular time.
5. The plant at Kremenchug normally slaughtered an average of approximately 250 head of cattle or 350 pigs per day. However, in an emergency, such as the peak slaughtering season during the fall, the plant could slaughter either 600 head

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of cattle or 1,000 pigs per day. Although cattle and pigs were the main livestock received, some sheep and rabbits were also slaughtered there. The meat production averaged approximately 45 metric tons per day.

6. Of all meat slaughtered at Kremenchug, approximately one-half was assigned to export prior to 1941 and the balance was assigned to the domestic market. All meat destined for export from the Kremenchug plant was usually shipped by refrigerated car to Odessa. If the meat was consigned to the domestic market the main shipping points were Kiev, Moscow, and Leningrad.
7. Practically every part of animals slaughtered was utilized in one form or another. Forty-five percent of the total weight of livestock slaughtered was recovered in meat. Hides were shipped to the leather industry. Fats were shipped to the soap industry, hoofs and horns to the button and fertilizing plants, while intestines and scrap meat were turned into sausage, smoked meat and casings.
8. The Director of the Kremenchug plant [] was one Sergei Kadyk, a Party member. Although he had had no training in the meat business prior to his assignment as director, he did, nevertheless, over a period of years, acquire a working knowledge of the business. Most of his duties were administrative and one of his biggest problems was satisfying big-shot Party and Government officials who came to the plant for special cuts of meat. In order to preserve domestic harmony, he had to pass out special cuts to these individuals. However, he was working on strict production figures and in order to make up the losses incurred it was necessary for him to utilize special funds provided to the plant and go out on the open or black market and purchase additional cattle or hogs.
9. The factory at Kremenchug was considered modern in 1941 and was always able to handle all livestock assigned to it. An average of 400 persons were employed at the plant, except of course during the peak season when it was necessary to hire additional help.
10. The meat at the Kremenchug production trust was inspected by government veterinarians and graded from one to four. Grade one was usually assigned to the export market, grade two to the domestic market and grades 50X1ee and four to the production of sausage, smoked meats, etc.

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